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EIGHTH BIENNIAL REPORT

of

DOBBS FARM

(Formerly Farm Colony For Women)

KINSTON, N. C.



FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1946

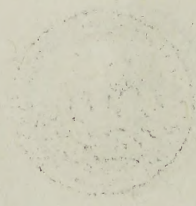
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THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF

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THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

PERSONNEL

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

CLYDE A. DILLON,
Chairman, N. C. Board of Correction and Training.....Raleigh

SAMUEL E. LEONARD,
Commissioner of Correction.....Raleigh

Executive Committee:

DR. RACHEL D. DAVIS, *chairman*.....Kinston

MISS GERTRUDE WEIL.....Goldsboro

DR. HOUSTON MOORE.....Wilmington

RESIDENT EXECUTIVE STAFF

MRS. MAUDE R. JIMISON.....Superintendent

MRS. EMMA A. ANDERSON.....Budget Officer

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To HON. CLYDE A. DILLON, *Chairman*,
North Carolina Board of Correction and Training
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Dillon:

The three years just past have been a period in which Dobbs Farm has been standing trial before the budget commission and the courts of North Carolina.

The executive committee consisting of Miss Gertrude Weil, Dr. Houston Moore and myself with the whole hearted cooperation of the administrative staff, headed by Mrs. Maude R. Jimison, has given much thought, time and great physical effort to renovating the physical plant and the program, in order that it could be of greater service to the group of women for whom it was intended and to the state of North Carolina. The institution is in excellent physical condition. The program is effective for the small number of people reached. The small number makes the program prohibitive because of its high per capita cost.

The great commonwealth of North Carolina, its counties and cities spend much money in arresting, sentencing and confining criminals. If the combined cost of the justice systems for this state were added and divided by the number of arrests made, the per capita cost would be astounding. Merely sentencing a man or woman to a jail does little for the individual as is evidenced by the repeaters; so, much of the cost of the courts is lost for public good. It is hereby conceived that the courts greatest good rests in the fear of it held by the non-offenders rather than in its handling of the criminals. If the courts of North Carolina could go a step farther and use the rehabilitating institutions of the state, the state would progress, but this will never be done until every criminal above sixteen years of age, brought before the courts is accompanied by an adequate social and welfare history and the sentence passed in court, passed in the light of this history with the idea of rehabilitating the offender to again take his or her place in society. Such institution as Dobbs Farm will never be successful to North Carolina until the courts of North Carolina follow the above policies.

It is regrettable that the courts of the state of North Carolina, its counties and its cities have not seen fit to use Dobbs Farm for at least 30% of the three thousand women annually sentenced by these courts.

The Department of Welfare of the state looks on the program at Dobbs Farm with favor and pride. Other forward looking states have commended this state for having such a program and after it have patterned their own.

God grant that we go forward in our system of Penology rather than go backward as is now evidenced by the attempts to discard this institution.

Respectfully submitted,

RACHEL D. DAVIS, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT

TO DR. RACHEL D. DAVIS, *Chairman of the Executive Committee,*
and Members of the North Carolina Board of Correction and Training.

Dear Dr. Davis:

This Biennium has been a period of many changes, and some progress. Following the resignation of Miss Elsa Ernst as superintendent on July 19, 1944, the present superintendent came to the institution on November 1, 1944. By an act of the 1945 Legislature the name was changed to Dobbs Farms. Twelve thousand dollars was allocated for a complete renovation of the buildings, which was completed in August, 1945. The Honor System has been established and only those inmates on restriction for a serious violation of rules are locked up.

Now as never before there is a great need for helping the already delinquents to take acceptable places in society. Individual unhappiness and misery do not show up very clearly on our statistical records, nor is there any way of measuring by graphs the satisfaction that can come to individuals, or the benefits society may enjoy, from adjustments we help our girls to make.

Special case work has been carried through in a small number of cases, and the need for professional care in behavior problems has been demonstrated. Women are not reformed en masse but as individuals; each individual needs to make up her mind that she wants to reform and will work with influences that are placed where they can play upon her daily life. The women who are sent to the Farm need hospitalization. Seventy-five per cent of all cases admitted here had venereal diseases, and some have been found suffering from both syphilis and gonorrhea. There is such a close relationship between all behavior and the physical condition of the case being studied, that we have come to recognize that much anti-social conduct may be changed through proper medical care. Our health work is such a vital part of our correctional program, but has been seriously hampered for lack of funds. An increased appropriation for this program is imperative.

The past year on the farm was very satisfactory. Due to the high cost of feed, our dairy herd has been disposed of and milk is being purchased from the Caswell Training School at a considerable saving. Fencing is needed and posts and wire are on the premises for the completion of this important project. Our gardens have yielded sufficient vegetables for table use and for approximately five hundred gallons that have been canned to date. Our small peach orchard supplied an abundance of peaches for both the table and canning. A new tractor has been purchased and the farm equipment is in good repair. Extensive ditching and tiling are needed and a program of soil building has been inaugurated.

A financial statement is included in the exhibits. The courts have not seen fit to use the facilities available at the farm and our enrollment has remained at about one half of our maximum capacity. This makes for a correspondingly high per capita cost. But who can estimate in the coin of the realm the value of one bewildered, unhappy individual that finds her way back to decent society through our doors!

To the Executive Board and our capable Commissioner of Correction and Training, who have given so generously of their time and thought to the program at Dobbs Farms, I wish to express my gratitude. Their encouragement and cooperation during a very trying period has been a contributing factor in any measure of success attained.

Respectfully submitted,

MAUDE R. JIMISON, *Superintendent*

MEDICAL STATISTICS
For the Two Years Ended June 30, 1945 and 1946

	Years Ended	
	June 30, 1945	June 30, 1946
Complete physical examinations.....	54	51
Wasserman examinations on admission.....	54	51
Additional Wasserman examinations (rechecks).....	104	122
Total Wasserman examinations.....	154	173
Positive syphilitic cases.....	8	6
Syphilitic treatments:		
Intravenous (chlorosen).....	152	82
Intramuscular (thrio-bismol).....	158	60
Total number of syphilitic treatments.....	310	132
Gonorrheal examinations on admission:		
Vaginal smears.....	54	51
Urethral smears.....	54	51
Additional gonorrheal examinations (rechecks):		
Vaginal smears.....	162	183
Urethral smears.....	162	183
Total number of gonorrheal examinations.....	216	234
Positive gonorrheal cases.....	12	23
Gonorrheal patients treated.....	12	23
Gonorrheal patients negative after Penicillin.....	12	23
Stool examinations.....	54	51
Positive hookworm cases.....	5	2
Hookworm cases negative after treatment.....	5	2
Regular visits made by doctor.....	48	47
Hospitalizations.....	5	12
Glasses.....	2	10
Average weight on admission.....	125	130
Average weight on dismissal.....	138	145
Average weight of hookworm patients on dismissal.....	130	130
Typhoid vaccinations.....	56	80
Smallpox vaccinations.....	15	20
Number of smallpox takes.....	15	20
Infectious diseases.....		8
Deceased.....		

The health record of the institution for the past beinnium has been gratifying. The general health of the group has been excellent, with no outbreak of communicable diseases. The institution has maintained a high standard of sanitation, which has been approved by inspectors of the Health Department. Statistics above are self explanatory.

Thomas Leslie Lee, M.D., F.A.C.S.

DENTAL STATISTICS

For the Two Years Ended June 30, 1945 and 1946

	Years Ended	
	June 30, 1945	June 30, 1946
Number of dental examinations for year.....	54	51
New cases showing positive Vincent's infection.....	39	37
Total negative examinations for Vincent's infection after treatment.....	50	47
Number of Vincent's tests (rechecks).....	162	153
Total number of tests made for Vincent's infection.....	216	204
Number of positive cases carried over from June 1945.....		5
Number of cases still under treatment June 30, 1946.....		8
Number of Vincent's treatment given.....	650	730
Number positive both syphilis and Vincent's infection.....		
Number of pyorrhea cases.....		6
Number of cavities of decay.....	125	153
Number of extractions.....	20	48
Number of patients showing no cavities.....	8	10
Number of partially erupted third molars.....	6	2
Number of dental plates made.....		1
Total number of clinical patients.....	700	790
Total number of visits by dentist.....	50	48
Average number of patients seen each visit.....	16	8

The incidence of Vincents disease in newly admitted cases is still high. All cases which become negative after treatment are continuouslychecked for Vincent's disease every eight weeks during their entire stay at the institution, and are placed immediately under further treatment in those cases showing a recurrence of the disease.

Due to lack of dental engine and other needed equipment, all fillings, cleanings and prosthetics have had to be accomplished by having patients brought to private office.—George W. Price, D.D.S.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Date of opening ----- April 3, 1929
Plant:

Land, 488 acres (106 farmed) ----- \$ 4,880.00
Buildings ----- 129,816.57
Equipment ----- 23,187.69

Total value ----- \$157,884.26

Officers and employees in service at end of year:

	1944-45	1945-46
Superintendent	1	1
Budget Officer	1	1
Nurse	1	1
Dietitian	1	1
Housemothers	1	1
Sewing Teacher	1	1
Laundry Teacher	1	1
Farm Teacher	1	1
Relief Teacher	1	1
Farm Manager	1	1
Farm Hand	1	—
Total	11	10

FARM PRODUCTS USED ON FARM:

Hay (Lost due to storm).....	5 Tons.....	35.00	175.00	
Fertilizer (Manure).....	15 Tons.....	6.00	90.00	
Feed Corn.....	450 Bu.....	1.25	562.50	
Truck Waste.....	350 Bu.....	.25	87.50	
Pasture.....	24 Acres.....	12.50	300.00	1,215.00

FARM PRODUCTS SOLD:

Vegetables.....	5.40	5.40	
Hide.....	4.48	4.48	9.88

TOTAL PRODUCTION.....			\$ 7,254.18
Sale of Dairy Herd.....			750.00
Sale of Farm Equipment.....			460.00

8,464.18

FARM PRODUCTS CONSUMED AS FOOD (Including Produce Used for Canning)

FRUITS:

Cantaloups.....	700.....	.10	70.00	
Citrons.....	260.....	.05	13.00	
Grapes.....	75 bu.....	1.25	93.75	
Peaches.....	30 bu.....	3.00	90.00	
Pecans.....	40 Lb.....	.35	14.00	
Watermelons.....	180.....	.30	54.00	\$ 334.75

VEGETABLES:

Beans, Lima.....	65 bu.....	3.00	195.00	
Beans, Snap.....	50 bu.....	2.00	100.00	
Beets.....	25 bu.....	1.25	31.25	
Cabbage.....	150 bu.....	2.00	300.00	
Carrots.....	15 bu.....	2.00	30.00	
Collards.....	40 bu.....	.75	30.00	
Corn.....	250 Doz.....	.20	50.00	
Cucumbers.....	46 Bu.....	1.50	69.00	
Egg Plant.....	8 Bu.....	1.00	8.00	
Lettuce.....	8 Bu.....	2.00	16.00	
Okra.....	8 Bu.....	1.50	12.00	
Onions.....	90 Bu.....	2.00	180.00	
Peas, Field.....	35 Bu.....	2.00	180.00	
Peas, Field.....	35 Bu.....	1.50	52.50	
Peas, Garden.....	36 Bu.....	2.00	72.00	
Potatoes, Irish.....	185 Bu.....	1.50	277.50	
Potatoes, Sweet.....	195 Bu.....	1.50	292.50	
Radishes.....	20 Bu.....	2.00	40.00	
Rutabagas.....	6 Bu.....	1.00	6.00	
Squash.....	90 Bu.....	1.00	90.00	
Tomatoes.....	90 Bu.....	1.50	135.00	
Turnips.....	28 Bu.....	1.00	28.00	
Turnip Greens, Spinach.....	130 Bu.....	1.00	130.00	2,144.75

EGGS AND MILK:

Eggs.....	1578 doz.....	.35	552.30	
Milk (until December).....	1481 gal.....	.75	1,110.75	1,663.05

MEATS:

Chicken.....	1063 lb.....	.35	372.05	
Pork.....	3169 lb.....	.30	950.70	
Sausage.....	650 lb.....	.35	227.50	
Veal.....	190 lb.....	.35	66.50	1,616.75

SHORTENING:

Lard.....	750 lb.....	.20	150.00	
Butter.....	240 lb.....	.50	120.00	270.00

AVERAGE POPULATION AND MAINTENANCE PER CAPITA COST
For the Two Years Ended June 30, 1945 and 1946

Function	Fiscal Year 1944-1945	Fiscal Year 1945-1946
Administration.....	128.71	165.64
Custodial Care.....	350.33	466.52
Agricultural.....	162.78	211.22
Operation and maintenance of plant.....	116.83	199.09
Additions and betterments.....	405.82	56.96
Employees' War Bonus.....	42.99	
Emergency Salaries.....		36.91
TOTAL.....	1,207.46	1,136.34
Average number inmates.....	29.57	27.35

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES
PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT FUND

At June 30, 1946

REVENUE

Appropriation—Chapter 296 of 1937, Code 1433.....	\$ 7,000.00
Appropriation—Chapter 1, of 1938, Code 1475.....	8,625.00
	<u>\$ 16,625.00</u>

EXPENDITURES

Appropriation—1937.....	\$ 6,862.70
Appropriation—1938.....	9,593.85
	<u>\$ 16,466.55</u>

BALANCES

Appropriation—1937.....	\$ 137.30
Appropriation—1938.....	31.15
	<u>\$ 168.45</u>

MAINTENANCE FUND
For the Two Years Ended June 30, 1945 and 1946

	Fiscal Year 1944-1945	Fiscal Year 1945-1946
REVENUES		
Appropriation:		
Chapter 530 of Public Laws of 1943.....	\$ 35,704.48	\$.....
Chapter 279 of Public laws of 1945.....		31,079.08
Institutional receipts: Sale of farm products.....	521.75	9.88
Sale of dairy herd.....		750.00
Sale of farm equipment.....		460.00
Total Revenues.....	\$ 36,226.23	\$ 32,298.96
EXPENDITURES		
Administration.....	\$ 3,805.94	\$ 4,530.36
Custodial Care.....	10,359.27	12,759.09
Agricultural.....	4,813.31	5,776.49
Operation and maintenance of plant.....	3,454.70	5,444.99
Additions and betterments.....	12,000.00	1,557.68
Employees' War Bonus.....	1,271.26	
Emergency Salaries.....		1,010.47
Total expenditures.....	\$ 35,704.48	\$ 31,079.08
Balance reverted to general fund.....	\$ 1,257.52	\$ 83.61

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

Persons in Institution	Years Ended	
	June 30, 1945	June 30, 1946
Number in institution, first of year.....	39	32
Admissions during year:		
Received from courts.....	44	38
Paroled persons returned.....	4	5
Escaped persons returned.....	2	6
Transferred from other institutions.....		2
Other admissions.....	4	
Total admissions to institution.....	54	51
Total admissions to institution.....	54	51
Total number of persons taken care of in institution during year.....	93	83
Separations during year:		
Paroles.....	14	14
Discharges.....	26	21
Transferred to other institutions.....	2	7
Habeas Corpus.....	1	
Escapes.....	6	4
Deaths.....		
Other dispositions.....	12	7
Total separations during year.....	61	53
Number in institution at end of year.....	32	30
Average daily resident population.....	29.57	27.35
Normal capacity.....	55	55
Movement of Population by Cases		
Total cases, first of year:		
In institution.....	39	32
On parole.....	45	31
Total cases under supervision.....	84	63
Total cases, end of year:		
In institution.....	32	30
On parole.....	31	17
Total cases under supervision.....	63	47
Number new cases committed to institution during year.....	54	44
Total cases cared for during year.....	117	91
Number cases discharged during year.....	47	39
Total cases with institutional obligation at end of year.....	70	52

